(d) if so, the period when the survey was last conducted and summary of its findings;

(e) whether it is a fact that villages inhabitated by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were to receive drinking water provisions on priority; and

(f) the details of its implementation so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objective of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) is to provide adequate and safe drinking water facilities to the rural population by supplementing the efforts made by the State Governments under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP).

(c) The survey of rural habitations in the country to identify the status of drinking water supply and quality problem initiated in 1991 was completed and validated in 1994.

(d) The survey revealed that there is 24113 not covered main habitations 116862 not covered other habitations and 430377 (main and others) partially covered habitations.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The priority is given for the coverage of SC/ST population/habitations under the Programme. 25 per cent of ARWSP funds are earmarked exclusively for the benefit of SC and 10 per cent for ST. About 73 per cent of SC and 89.5 per cent of ST population has been provided with safe drinking water facilities so far.

Potable water schemes for the villages of M.P.

1649. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Madhya Pradesh provided with potable water under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Scheme so far, district-wise.

(b) the number of villages still without any potable water supply in the State; and

(c) by when Government propose to cover all the villages in Madhya Pradesh under the National Drinking Water Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) As on 1.4.1985, 14714 problem villages were identified in Madhya Pradesh. All these problem villages have been covered fully or partially with safe drinking water facilities. District-wise coverage of villages is not maintained at the level of Central Government.

(b) There is no problem village identified in the survey of 1985 still without any potable water supply in the State. However, as per the recent survey validated in 1994, there were 2166 'not covered' main habitations and 11810 other habitations which remained to be provided with safe drinking water facilities as on 1.4.1994.

(c) All the above uncovered habitations are likely to be covered with safe drinking water facilities by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Utilisation of funds under CAPART

1650. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what was the State-wise utilisation of funds under CAPART during 1994-95 and 1993-94;

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken to streamline the functioning of CAPART; and

(c) whether regional offices of CAPART have been set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) A Statement giving State-wise details of number of projects sanctioned, amount sanctioned and amount released by CAPART during 1993-94 and 1994-95 (upto 31-12-1994) enclosed (*See* below).

(b) The working of CAPART is reviewed from time to time in the meetings of the Executive Committee and General Body of CAPART and, wherever considered necessary, suitable steps are taken to improve its working. This is a continuous process.

(c) Six Regional Committees of CAPART have been set up.

Statement-I

State-wise utili zation of funds under CAPART durtng 1993-94 *and* 1994-95

199393

(Rs. in crores)

Name of States	No. of Projects	Amount Sanct.	Amount released
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	268	5.93	5.15
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.01	0.04
Andaman & Nicobar	3	0.18	0.07
Assam	15	0.33	0.28
Bihar	420	7.84	7.59
Delhi	57	1.50	1.15
Gujarat	60	3.16	3.07
Haryana	49	1.35	1.08
Himachal Pradesh	22	0.64	0.66
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0.29	0.26
Karnataka	55	1.78	1.97
Kerala	46	1.12	1.45
Madhya Pradesh	54	1.30	0.90
Maharashtra	54	2.25	2·45
Manipur	106	3.69	2.20
Nagaland	10	0.36	0.29
Orissa	90	2.79	2.45
Punjab	1	0.01	0.12
Rajasthan.	58	1.58	1.55

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	154	4.04	3.19
Tripura	2	0.8	0.10
Uttar Pradesh	470	8.85	8.94
West Bengal	318	8.41	9.39
Mizoram	8	0 64	0.62
Chandigarh	..	..	..
Meghalaya	1	0.02	0.03
Pondicherry	1	..	..
Goa Daman	2	0.05	0.02
TOTAL	2331	58.29	55.02

1994-95 (upto 31 12 94)

(Rs. in crores)

Name of States	No. of Projects	Amount Sanct.	Amount released
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	191	5.53	4.65
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..
Andaman & Nicobar	..	..	..
Assam	4	0.11	0.13
Bihar	225	5.85	5.16
Delhi	41	1.06	0.93
Gujarat	38	1.83	1.73
Haryana	36	0.74	0.76
Himachal Pradesh	13	0.30	0.27
Jammu & Kashmir	5	0.15	0.14
Karnataka	33	1.17	1.05
Kerala	16	0.44	0.70
Madhya Pradesh	36	1.04	0.70
Maharashtra	331	1.21	1.18

1	2	3	4
Manipur	51	1.22	1.59
Nagaland	9	0.31	0.14
Orissa	114	3.13	1.97
Punjab	3	0.04	0.0050
Rajasthan	35	1.15	0.89
Tamil Nadu	86	2.23	2.10
Tripura	1	0.03	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	358	8.70	5.97
West Bengal	278	9.47	6.41
Mizoram	..	0.00	0.21
Chandigarh	2	0.09	0.00
Meghalaya	0	0.00	0.01
Pondicherry	..	0.00	0.0028
Goa Daman	..	0.00	0.0028
TOTAL	1607	45.80	36.70

गुजरात के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में गरीबीरेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोग

1651. **श्री गोपाल सिंह जी० सोलंकी** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सूरत, भरूच, बड़ोदरा और पंच महल जिलों के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों म गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले लोगों की अनुमानित संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या उनके लिये बनाये गये गरीबी उन्मूलन संबंधी विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वियन के संबंध में कोई समीक्षा की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कार्यक्रमों से लाभांवित होने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(घ) इन व्यक्तियों को गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर लाने के लिये क्या विशेष प्रयास किये गये हैं ?

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्रालय (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उत्तमभाई एच० पटेल) : (क) 1991 के दौरान कराये गये गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के लोगों के सर्वेक्षण के दौरान गुजरात के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के लोगों की अनुमानित संख्या नीचे दी गई है:—

गुजरात

		गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के ग्रामीण परिवारों की संख्या
1	सूरत	145276
2	भड़ौच	167997
3	बड़ोदरा	171285
4	पंचमहल	355084